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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1871. NO. 281.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Italian Arbitrator on the Alabama Claims Appointed—Serious Railway Accident in England—Dobson Sentenced —The Proposition to Extend Thiers's Power Defeated in Committee—Proceedings of the British Parliament—Reception of the French Deputation in Ireland, &c., &c.

Enthusiastic Reception of the French Deputation in Ireland.

LONDON, August 17.—The deputation of French citizens appointed to visit Ireland and thank the people of that country for the aid and relief given to wounded French soldiers during the war with Prussia, has arrived. The people are wild with excitement, and the roads leading to the stopping place of the Frenchmen became impassable because of the crowd. Wednesday night the city bands (performers dressed in green) marched to the hotel where the Frenchmen were quartered, and played Irish, Irish and French national airs, and also some Fenian tunes. There was no interference by the police. The deputation reached the Shelbourne Hotelat three o'clock, and in response to a call from the people, came out upon the balcony, and a number of Parisian met made an address to the crowd. Marshal MacMahon also arrived with a deputation, and was greeted with cheers by thousands of people. His reception was worthy of a king. Many of the houses are illuminated to-night, and the enthusiasm of the people is exceedingly great.

The Italian Arbitrator on the Alabama Claims.

ROME, August 17.—Victor Emanuel has appointed General Count Louis Frederic Menabrea, arbitrator on the part of Italy on the Alabama claims.

Serious Railway Accident—Sentence of Dobson.

LONDON, August 17.—The French deputations which have been so enthusiastically received in Dublin are headed by Count de Flavigney.

A railway accident occurred last night at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, twelve miles from Birmingham. Thirty persons were more or less seriously injured.

Dobson, the American convicted of assulting a British ship, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

The Prolongation of Thiers's Power—Power Quertier Gone to Germany.

VERSAILLES, August 17.—It is positively ascertained that a majority of the Assembly will support, in a slightly modified form, the proposition made by M. Rivet on Saturday last, conferring the Presidency for three years on Thiers.

M. Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, has gone to Germany to interview Bismarck relative to the evacuation of French territory by the Germans.

The Assembly resolved to refuse to consider a motion of M. Bazat, for the prolongation of the powers of both the Assembly and Thiers for five years, also the election of a committee to draw up a bill constituting the future government of France.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, August 17.—In the House of Lords to-day the Queen's assent to the army regulation bill was announced.

In the House of Commons Viscount Enfield said that a speaking tube was used in the House because of the facts of the recent murder of six Englishmen in Peru.

Mr. Gladstone spoke at length in defense of the action of the police at the Dublin meeting on the 15th, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, and others.

Queen Victoria, who left London several days since and stopped a day or two at the palace at Holyrood, arrived at Balmoral to-day. She will shortly visit the Duke and Duchess of Argyle in Inverary castle.

The Cholera in Poland.

BERLIN, August 17.—A dispatch from Suwaki, Poland, says cases of cholera are decreasing in that town, whose population does not exceed 6,000, about sixty cases of whom are Jews. Up to date there are one hundred and forty-three cases, eighty-three of which were fatal.

The Proposition to Extend Thiers's Term Defeated.

VERSAILLES, August 17.—The Election Committee of the Assembly have reached a vote upon the motion to extend the Assembly for five years, also Thiers's term of office to three years, &c., and stand nine in opposition and six in favor of the proposition.

Sword Presented to General Uhrich.

PARIS, August 17.—The sword subscribed by the Alsatian residents of New York for General Uhrich, the defender of Strasburg, was presented to the General to-day. In accepting the gift of his countrymen in America, the General said he would only draw the sword when necessary to defend the honor and conquer the provinces which had been torn from France by the results of the war.

The people to-day and the German troops who occupy the Eastern Departments still treat the inhabitants in the most courteous manner.

The Arno Overflows Its Banks.

FLORENCE, August 17.—The Arno river, by the melting of snows in the Apennines, has overflown its banks in many places, causing great destruction to the crops.

English Specie Reserve.

LONDON, August 17.—The total specie reserve in the Bank of England is £20,338,000.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 17, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and 93⅞ for account. United States 5-20's of '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¼; do '67, 93½; 10-dits, 90¾.

ANTWERP, August 17.—Petroleum 48½ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 17.—Bonds 84¼.

PARIS, August 17.—Bonds 85 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 8⅞d.

Sperling wheat 10s 3d. Lard 46s 6d.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arlington L. Hunt died in Boston yesterday afternoon from over exertion in a jumping match.

The seventeen victims of the Pittston mining disaster were buried yesterday afternoon—the fifteen Protestants in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, and two Catholics in the Roman Catholic grounds. The funeral at the cemetery was very sad and impressive. Twelve ministers of different denominations took part in the services. The crowd in attendance was the largest ever gathered in Pittston.

Vice-President Colfax addressed a Sabbath school at Winona, Minn., last evening.

The coroner's inquest in the accident on the Maine Central Railroad at Bangor was concluded yesterday. The verdict states that Thomas Gallagher came to his death by the breaking down of the bridge; that though the bridge was carefully examined on the 8th of June, and no defect discovered, a thorough examination would have detected the rottenness of the timbers.

Wednesday was the hottest day of the season in New York. There were seven deaths from the excessive heat.

At Ogdensburg, N. Y., when Baron De Carnin arrived to deliver his anti-Catholic lecture Wednesday night, the hall was closed. The demonstration of the mob was such that the lecturer had to be taken to police headquarters for protection, and remained there all night. A strong guard assisted in clearing the streets. The Baron was escorted to his boarding house. Verily this is a country where the right of free speech is guaranteed.

A Halifax dispatch says: The time for making entries for the grand regatta has been extended to the 21st instant. It is reported that the Roche crew of Halifax, who were the only crew that entered for the race, will withdraw. The following crews have been entered for the international race on the 30th of August: Biglin Brothers, New York; Brown, Barton, Halifax; Paris crew, St. James; Taylor, Winship crew, England; Biglin, New York; Roche, Halifax. For the single scull race: Casey, Halifax; Sadler and Fognal, England; Brown, Halifax; Coulter, Pittsburgh.

A collision occurred on the Northern Central Railroad at Ashland, fifteen miles from Baltimore, yesterday, in which James Little, a brakeman, was killed, and W. T. Clendenin, also a brakeman, was terribly injured.

The erection of a monument to Miles Standish on Captain's Hill, Duxbury, Mass., was celebrated yesterday. Gen. Horace Binney Sargent delivered an oration.

The town of Winchester, Conn., celebrated its centenary anniversary yesterday.

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting at Long Branch Wednesday night, and approved of the draft of a proposed law to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and prevent the adulteration of drugs and medicines.

The Glass Falls Company's paper mill at Glens Falls, N. Y., was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $15,000; covered by insurance.

The planing mill of the Bloomington, Pa., Lumber Company, with adjoining buildings and a dwelling house, were burned Wednesday night. Loss $40,000; insurance $10,000. The fire was caused by lightning.

J. S. Johnson's paper mills and barns at North East, Pa., were burned Wednesday. Loss $10,000 to gon one; insured for about $8,000. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

The Tennessee Editorial excursion party were the guests of Baltimore yesterday.

The Indian Territory, Utah and Arizona are said to be organizing for depredations in the former territory.

Annie Parry, eight years old, was burned to death by the upsetting and bursting of a kerosene lamp at Pendleton, Ind., Wednesday evening. Her mother was severely burned.

The Louisville Councils recently passed an ordinance giving the board of health dedilite powers, and Dr. Mayo, President of the board, has instituted vigorous measures for improving the sanitary condition of the city.

There is talk of abolishing the city court of Louisville, the proceedings having brought it into general contempt.

A young man named Burns was drowned at Chicago yesterday.

The thermometer fell twenty-one degrees in fifteen minutes during a rain and hail storm at Richmond, Va., yesterday.

Jacob Sunnemacher's new opera house at Milwaukee was dedicated last night. Alex. C. Botkin, of the Chicago *Times*, delivered the address. The Philharmonic Society of Milwaukee performed the opera of "Martha."

A later dispatch from Ogdensburg, N. Y., says: The matters of the Baron de Cornin lecture affair are still defiant. Mayor Proctor to-day issued a proclamation stating that there have been manifestations of a tumultuous character in the city for the past two nights, occasioned by the introduction of Popery into the city, and public feeling is now in such a state of excitement that further and perhaps serious trouble may be apprehended. He warns all persons to preserve the peace, and calls on all law-abiding citizens to assist in maintaining order and liberty of free speech, assuring the citizens that he will use the power vested in him to protect the rights of all. A meeting of the Common Council was held this morning, at which it was resolved that no exercise of free speech should be maintained any one of the Baron de Cornin's lectures, if deemed were appointed, and troops will be called out if necessary.

ARIOSA, FRAGAR, COMPOSO.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA WAR CLAIMS.

State Agent Evans Claims the Alleged Deficit as the Amount Retained by Him as Commissions—He is Required to Pay Over the Sum of $291,046 91.

The main facts with regard to the alleged defalcation of George O. Evans, the special agent of Pennsylvania, at Washington for the collection of war claims, have already been given in the COMMERCIAL. From official certificates it appears that the sum of $221,014 44, the aggregate of three warrants issued by the United States Treasury Department to the agent, has never been paid in the State Treasury.

Mr. Evans, the State Agent, publishes a statement, in which he sets forth that there has been collected the sum of $2,910,459 31, and that this has been disposed of as follows:

First.	Paid debt due by the State to the U. S. being balance of quota of direct tax	$1,394,711 47
	Repaid cash advanced by U. S. to the State	696,000 00
Second.	Paid Governor Geary:	
	April 28, 1871	$137,827 59
	May 25, 1871	34,167 57
	June 27, 1871	299,753 08
	July 21, 1871	298,100 76 $308,710 17
Third.	My commission, 10 per cent. on collection, which I have retained in	291,046 91
		$2,910,459 31

The amount of the alleged deficit, $221,014 44, it will be observed, does not agree with the amount which Mr. Evans claims to have retained as his commission, $291,046 91, but the difference seems to be accounted for in the payment made to Gov. Geary, July 21, 1871, of the sum of $29,967 53. The amount "retained" by the State Agent is the exact compensation he would be entitled to, on the entire sum collected, if his commission were computed at ten per cent., the maximum allowed by the act of Assembly authorizing his appointment. It seems, too, that the money he "retained" has been in his possession for a considerable time, having been paid on warrants, as follows:

May 1, 1867	$78,816 89
October 27, 1868	105,051 45
August 26, 1870	126,946 09
	$321,014 44

These warrants, as has been stated, were never paid into the State Treasury, and deducting from their aggregate the payment made by Gov. Geary, it will be seen that the amount appearing to be due the Treasury, and which he "retains" as his commission. This retention, it is claimed, accords with the joint resolution of the Legislature under which the Governor appointed Mr. Evans to the position of State Agent. It sets forth that the "compensation shall not exceed ten per centum" of the amounts collected, "and shall be paid out of such collections."

The fact was telegraphed from Harrisburg, Wednesday, that Auditor General Hartranft and Treasurer Mackey had decided not to entertain any question of settlement with Mr. Evans until he pays all moneys he has collected into the Treasury, and that until then he must be considered a defaulter. Written notice to this effect was served, as follows:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
HARRISBURG, PA., August 15, 1871. }

GEORGE O. EVANS, ESQ.,

SIR: Reliable official information received from official sources it has come to our knowledge that you have collected on account of the $290,046 91, collected from the Government of the United States as agent of the State of Pennsylvania, appointed in pursuance of an act of Assembly approved the 29d of March, 1867, which sum you have failed to pay into the State Treasury, as in our opinion you are bound to do.

We therefore take this means of notifying you to pay the aforesaid sum into the State Treasury, or deliver to the State in your possession, without further delay, and in the event of your refusal, we will be obliged to prosecute you for the recovery of said money as the law directs and we may deem most conducive to the interest of the State.

J. F. HARTRANFT, Aud. Genl.
H. W. MACKEY, State Treas.

There seems to be no doubt that the business of the State Agent has been very loosely managed. Large sums of money, the proper place for which was in the State Treasury, instead of being promptly paid over, have been withheld for years, dividends hurting been made by the Republican of the party in possession. It may be, as it is stated, that the State will not in the final settlement come out a loser, and that all the moneys in controversy will be satisfactorily accounted for, but how the invariably of doing business will be explained is not easy of discernment.

THE CONFERENCE OF STATE OFFICIALS.

A more particular account of the conference of State officers at Harrisburg called by Agent Evans had been in the city since Friday last busily engaged in getting up his statement, which he submitted on Tuesday. It was not received with much favor, more particularly by the Governor, Treasurer Mackey, and the Auditor General, General Hartranft. Mr. Mackey positively refused to treat with the agent until the whole amount of money, with interest, was paid into the State Treasury. A second conference was held on Wednesday, the result of which is indicated in the official notice served upon Mr. Evans.

The agreement mentioned in the bond of Mr. Evans, it is stated, is that he was to assist in the way of the adjustment of the account. It was entered into by Mr. Evans, of the one part, and Secretary Jordan and Governor Geary, of the other part, and one of its conditions is as follows: person a free "Agent and Attorney is designed to get the amount of his collections, in plain violation of the provisions of the joint resolution. Another condition requires the Special Agent to make a semi-annual return and statement, under oath, and put all moneys into the State Treasury. But Mr. Evans seems to have forgotten all about this agreement, and had not even taken a copy of it.

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Anxiously this, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks: Mr. Evans's report fails to give the satisfactory explanation of the main point in question, to wit—the whereabouts of the $221,014 44 which he alleges $290,046 44, into the State Treasury. He acknowledges having received the money, but he gives no reason why he did not hand it over. He says that he has retained $29,046 91 as his commission, which is the maximum allowed by the act, but by his own showing, he had only, up to the receipt of the last missing warrant, earned ten per cent. on $200,000 or $20,000. Let her report be what it may, the claim on the Direct Tax item of $1,394,711 73 and the payment of $696,000 to the State, is no offset to the State would dare to allow him.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* correspondent at Washington says: Mr. Angell, Evans's counsel, communicating with State officials on the subject, affirms as his opinion that the compensation allowed by the agreement of direct taxes with the general government was made and concluded long before Mr. Evans was appointed agent. He had no connection with the transaction, and can have no possible claim for commissions on the $1,394,000 and odd dollars. The fact has been established by an under Moore's administration of the Treasury, that matter was virtually adjusted—indeed, practically closed—by the mere exchange of receipts and exchanging drafts. For other claims collected the accounting officer may allow ten per centum of and four cents that their judgment may approve as proper and just. Even if the Governor had agreed to allow ten per cent. it would be valueless, as the law controls the matter, and no officer under the law they must be audited just as any other account is audited.

Had Evans paid the money promptly into the Treasury as he collected it, and had his commissions been limited to the maximum allowed by law—ten per cent.; but now, with a large amount of money still unaccounted for, and with a claim for interest, without even notice to the financial officers, they will be compelled to audit the account with great circumspection. The Auditor General is justified in allowing more than a reasonable compensation, in a court, under the law, all admit that Evans could recover only on quantum meruit, and that would be extravagance, which would be but a small fraction of what he claims.

THE BUFFENBARGER POISONING.

A Detective's Theory.

The fact has been stated that Mrs. Colburn was arrested at Lonsdale, Ill., on the charge of poisoning her husband, Peter Buffenbarger, and admitted to bail for a hearing on the 21st. Although not a bailable offense, the prosecution seemed a ot to have insisted upon a technical compliance with the law. A correspondent of the Chicago *Post*, after giving a history of the case, thus sums up:

Now, as to the real theory of the case, and that which will from indications be probably proven correct, if the chemists are to be relied upon, in their analysis of the various headings and machinery to engage in the manufacture of furnace linings and tires of irregular shape. The quality of metal it will not be difficult to find a market for all that can be manufactured.

Arrangements are being made for a number of our intelligent and enterprising citizens to secure a controlling interest in the Lake Superior Iron Co., and shall include several of the most distinguished lecturers in the field who may visit our city. It is also concluded that we can secure for the lecture all the good things in the winter, although we feel we have so many of our own that we can put in the shade the most beautiful surroundings.

The Secretary, under the charge of Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D., of Pittsburgh, has already deserved success we are so justly proud, is being put in fine order for the fall session, which will open with a flourish. Maybrook institution has long been noted for the prominence that it gives to the study of music, for such we are told is the case in this place. It has years since, under the efficient direction of the present principal, outgrown its former capacity, and is now in a flourishing condition. The Secretary informs us that it has found generous friends in a couple of our citizens engaged in the manufacture of furnaces, and that it will be joined by others and less liberal here and elsewhere, so that the necessary facilities will be provided by the coming of the next school year.

Mr. J. U. Barr, of our city, has been employed to prosecute the business of the Lake Superior boiling, which are expected to cost not less than $30,000.

The interior finish and furnishing of the building of this place, we learn, to be completed the coming winter, and it is the intention of the Trustees to make it equal to any in the country. HUB.

THE BALTIMORE POISONING.

One Suspicion Cleared Away.

Prof. W. E. A. Aiken has addressed to the Baltimore Attorney-General a note, in which he says: "After completing a careful analysis of the various matters brought over from Norristown, the fact has been established that they do not contain any of these poisonous compounds. The only light remaining to be investigated is the brandy, Mibelan three-fourths mile, was won by Climax, Precedent second, Quintard third; time, 2:11¼.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1871, 7:30 P. M. }

The area of high barometer which was Wednesday afternoon advancing over Wisconsin is now over southern Lake Superior, the pressure in which is lower than yesterday, and a very rapid fall on Lake Superior has commenced to-day. The low pressure in New York State advanced eastward beyond our stations, and the high barometer has followed it over the southern be a matter of congratulation to the friends of the accused, but it darkens the prospect for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who had cherished the expectation of being able to recover $10,000 paid to Mrs. Wharton for the land. Whether there will be an investigation of the charges against Mrs. Wharton of poisoning her husband, or whether the matter is to be allowed to remain to be seen. In justice to the accused the bodies should certainly be examined. The public mind would then be relieved of the suspicion that rests upon the sentiment of the community, that the accused has escaped punishment through his character. All traces of vegetable poisons would have long since disappeared, and a chemist would be able to say that no such show that no appreciable amount of metallic poison remains in the body.

Mrs. Susan Brooks, of Meadville, died in that city on Friday evening last. Mrs. Brooks was among the first settlers of that place, having resided there for over sixty years. She was one of a family of remarkable longevity, her parents and several of her brothers and sisters having attained a great old age, the youngest citizens of Meadville.

CANTON, O.

The Ohio State Camp Meeting.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, O., August 17, 1871.

The heat that has been so exhausting for the last few days partially ended, for the present at least, yesterday afternoon in wind and rain, settling the dust and cooling and purifying the air, so that this morning I resume my task of communing with your readers, feeling cool and comfortable. Sleep, precious, balmy sleep! "Blessed be the man who invented it." O! how it refreshed us all last night in this locality, where a man can snore as he wills without license from the city authorities. Dust and smoke have gone a pleasuring elsewhere, and everybody looks cheerful; faces are clean once more, and all ready for a fresh start.

Services at camp on yesterday commenced with an early meeting at 6 A. M., before some of your readers were out of bed. The meeting was attended by the greater number of such as had night accommodations on the ground. It took the form of a speaking meeting, and was specially enlivened by one of the mothers in Israel from Ohio taking what some of us pleased to call an old-fashioned shout. She was not boisterous but nimble as a lass in her teens, although nearly seventy years of age. Her face all aglow with unearthly expression of the inward conscious joys that at times imparts to those who love Him, operated as a spiritual magnet, attracting others to her, and making heavy drafts upon the fountains of sympathy in many eyes. None doubted its genuineness, while many wished to have it too. Long may she yet live to testify for Jesus. The next case of special interest was that of a colored woman from Wheeling, healthy and hale in her physique, who with a warm heart and the simple eloquence so characteristic of many of our sable kinsmen, and with a clear and musical voice, gave direction to a no ordinary tide of emotion that swept through the tabernacle, by her simple story of how she loved Jesus, and how He loved her; how she brought Him with her, communed with Him by the way, and of her soul-inspiring hopes of dwelling with him to and by. There is a power in woman's voice, and a melting pathos in her utterances from a heart filled with the life and energy of religion, that few hearts can resist. Your correspondent found himself submitting himself on the existing question of women's rights, however, not to say that the churches of Christ are in not calling for more active requisition such talents for usefulness as God has given to women, and let her voice be heard in all our religious assemblies in prayer, in speech, in song, and in appeals to human hearts. Let her finer and purer moral sensibilities have such scope and outlet in all the philanthropic enterprises under the supervision of the churches, and such a power born her free of soul with the *rubbish of proprieties*, or chill her with the cold and puritanical notions of an Imperial years ago. The meeting was one of wide-spread interest. Mr. Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was partial to these early morning meetings, it having been his custom of his long life to preach before the morning wherever he could find hearers, for his success in life depended largely upon the early labor bestowed upon the working population of England and Ireland before their day's labor commenced. He has not been surpassed by many in the success of his ministry, or to forego the morning's snooze for the sake of souls.

At 8 A. M., the usual prayer and speaking meeting was held. Fervent, feeling, and in some instances powerful prayers were offered, and a spirit of expectance was continued, in nearly all of which special prominence was given to the sick and illness. At 9 A. M. the Sabbath school was held, with other themselves or the doctrine. We regret that the meeting took place so far in the morning for the lack of lively, strong, spirited, hearty, soul-stirring singing, which in often times at least was so characteristic of Methodist brethren. The singing was lifted up on a tide of song, to see the leaves of the trees tremble under the vibrations of a set sacred song. We expect it here, and hence the more sad our disappointment at its absence. Should it be absent from those in power, this would be our programme in this particular. Let our active and eight good singers, including the cornet, come forward, with fuging tunes, pass of voice, take a front position on the stand occupied by the preacher, and with the aid of the congregation in full, well-known congregational tunes, in which all could join and carry the several parts. In the order social meetings, which preceded the more varied and lively in the Methodist style, made up of simple, familiar choruses, with the refrain and many jubilant singing shouts. But this is simply gratuitous, as the COMMERCIAL will hardly be treated to a Methodist Revival here.

At 10½ o'clock Rev. Shirer preached, and in the afternoon Rev. Dr. Hunt. The meetings were undisturbed by the wind and rain alluded to. There was nothing worthy of special note in either of these services. The harrangues need to be heard to be properly estimated as yet. Camp meetings are a little like tea: bottled, they must get under way before their strength is accomplished. What is needed to be planned is not easy of discernment.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Protection of Life on Steamboats.

A New Plan Referred to the Board of Inspectors—Secretary Boutwell's Decision in Regard to Enrolment and Licensing of Canal Boats Creating Dissatisfaction—Purchases of Leaf Tobacco by Cigar Manufacturers to be Recorded for the Inspection of Assistant Assessors, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1871.

Enrolment and Licensing of Canal Boats.

Secretary Boutwell's decision in respect to the enrolment and licensing of canal boats entering navigable waters of the United States seems to be creating dissatisfaction all over the country. The latest parties to complain of the injustice of this decision are the agents of the Alexandria and Georgetown Canal Company. These claim that the boats belonging to their company do not go beyond the terminus of the canal to the Potomac more than one mile, and this for the purpose of anchorage rather than navigation. The Secretary, however, holds that there can be no relief under the law, that being clear and explicit and allowing him no discretion. The parties who consider themselves aggrieved must appeal to Congress for a modification of the law.

New Plan for the Protection of Life on Steamboats.

The following plan to protect life on steamboats has just been referred by Secretary Boutwell to the Board of Steamboat Inspectors: To have separate and independent water and steam gauges on a conspicuous part of the passenger deck, plainly labeled "water gauge" and "steam gauge," and each provided with a case or cases, under lock and key, the latter to be kept by the inspector, whose duty it should be to examine them carefully, to see that they are in perfect working order, especially should there be any disagreement between the engineer's gauges. They should show by a sliding indicator the pounds of pressure allowed, and the minimum water line of safety, so that no passenger may see at a glance when his life and limb are in danger, and raise the alarm.

Purchases of Leaf Tobacco to be Recorded.

In response to queries from numerous West-rn cigar manufacturers as to whether they are compelled to show their actual invoices of purchases of leaf tobacco, Commissioner Douglass replies that while they may not be compelled to show to the assistant assessors the actual invoices of ourchases of leaf tobacco, they are required to enter in the manufacturers' book accurate accounts of the quantity of leaf tobacco purchased from time to time, either with or without the invoices of invoice, and this book must at all times be open to the inspection of the Assistant Assessor.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA.

C. N. Phillips, of New Castle Thrown from a Buggy and Probably Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., August 17, 1871.

A very painful accident occurred to-day, a little after half-past three o'clock this afternoon, seriously if not fatally injuring Mr. C. N. Phillips, who, while riding, was rain away with and thrown from his buggy, falling upon a pile of iron, where he was so badly injured as to render it impossible for him to walk. Scratches on the face were also received, and a supposed fracture of the skull. He is still in an unconscious state, and his recovery is thought very doubtful. Mr. Phillips was in the city, and was also thrown from the buggy, but luckily escaped with only slight bruises. They are both residents of New Castle, Pa.

WEST NEWTON, PA.

The Story of Small-Pox Ravages Positively Denied.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., August 17, 1871.

As it has been circulated far and wide that the small-pox is raging in this place, we wish to state in the most emphatic manner that there is not even a single case, nor has there been either in this town or vicinity.

R. H. NANKINS, M. D.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1871.

THE CHOLERA.

The apprehensions as to the approach of the cholera is becoming more general, and the ignorance which are being taken for its prevention. The opinions of leading physicians are being sought on the subject, but in the search made yesterday but two out of a dozen doctors were found to remain in town. One said that we rarely escape epidemics here when they prevail in England and France. The other said that the sanitary arrangements in the case of the cholera or yellow fever reaching that city this year. Hundreds have left, and preparations for the second keeping the streets clean.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FERRY COMPANY COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

The officers of the Hoboken and Ferry Company were taken before the Coroner this morning and committed to the Tombs prison, the Coroner declining to accept bail, though bail in any amount was offered. The charge is manslaughter in the second degree before the Supreme Court, and that tribunal will either fix the bail at a suitable sum, or remand the officers to prison. The power of the Coroner is final to take bail was based on the advice of the District Attorney, who said it was against the rule to accept bail in cases of this character.

LITTLE GIRL MISSING.

Rosie Rider has been missing from her home, No. 62 Spring street, since Friday last. She is eight years of age. She went out to see the Orange procession, and has not since been seen.

MEETING OF ALDERMEN.

It was resolved that the aldermen meet next Monday to receive a statement from the Mayor relative to the expenses of the city government.

THE FRUD

So long existing among the Cuban exiles in this city has ceased.

ONE MORE.

John H. Hilmer, Marshal, has given public notice that by virtue of an execution he will sell on Friday, the 18th inst., at Nos. 257, 259, 261 and 263 Pearl street, the entire stock in trade, fixtures and interest of the Globe Printing Company.

THE FERRY COMPANY OFFICERS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Judge Sutherland has admitted Jacob Vanderbilt President of the Hoboken Ferry Company, to bail in $20,000; Braisted, Superintendent, and Robinson, engineer, in $10,000 each.

THE CASE OF MISS FREEDOM.

This afternoon a dispatch was received by Superintendent Kelso, from the warden of the prison at Sing Sing, setting forth that while the steam tug Dean Richmond was lying at the prison dock, a number of prisoners got on board and seized the boat. Before the authorities could interfere the convicts had overpowered the hands on the boat and started down the river. Dispatches were sent to the police boat Seneca, to go up the river and search the Dean Richmond. The Seneca started at two o'clock, but nothing has been heard of the convicts or boats since.

ATTENDED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC.

The Coroner's inquest in the Westfield case meets the approval of the press and public.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

A Correspondent of the *World*, writing from London August 16, refers to the late meeting of the International Association, at Mayence, Germany, from which it appeared that agents of that organization were at work in Spain and had been provided with totals to create disturbance there; that information had been received announcing the establishment of an International Club in Geneva, and a newspaper entitled *La Commune* in New Orleans, America; also, that a section had been established in Washington, which is composed principally of journalists, Washington being the great political center as New York was the great financial center of the world. The writer announced the international as subversive of the peace of Europe. Mazzini was attacked for his opposition to the Franco-Prussian war, in which he says all the world was a member of it, and the statement made that he (Mazzini) was paid by Russia to oppose that war. The allowance of one pound per week for Paris refugees in London was reduced to a shilling a week to each person.

THE CITY COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA

Have sent a sub-committee to New York for the purpose of inspecting the boiler of the Westfield and other steamboats.

THE AMERICAN CONSELLORS AT THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

Judge Pierrepont, of New York, is favorably mentioned as one of the American counselors at the Geneva Conference. Parties in position to be well informed on the subject state that both Judge Pierrepont and Hon. James Wilson, of Indiana, have been approached on the subject. It is contemplated to send three counsellors.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 17.—The attendance at the races to-day was large, not less than 10,000 people being present. Deep interest was taken in the steeple chase, in which Billy Wilson, the favorite, was ridden by Tommy Tansey and Tasker, the latter leading in the first half of the race. Tansey took the lead at about the beginning of the second mile and maintained it to the close, winning by a length. Tasalie. At the second hedge allaway, the rider of Milesian was thrown but escaped unhurt; and Sailor, the property of John, was thrown over the ditch, his horse's head at the second leap over the ditch. He also fell over the fourth hedge. Milesian threw him, 6:15. The second race, Kentucky stakes, two year olds, one mile, nine started. A. Keene Richards's Bay Billy, ridden by Jacobs, beat Dr. J. Daniels, who was second, and Hunter and Travers's Tax out third. The Kentucky stakes were worth about six hundred dollars, all ages, one and three-fourths mile, was won by Climax, Precedent second, Quintard third; time, 3:11¼.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1871, 7:30 P. M. }

The area of high barometer which was Wednesday afternoon advancing over Wisconsin is now over southern Lake Superior, the pressure in which is lower than yesterday, and a very rapid fall on Lake Superior has commenced to-day. The low pressure in New York State advanced eastward beyond our stations, and the high barometer has followed it over the southern part of Pennsylvania. The area of low barometer with indications of a severe storm reported last night has passed off the coast of Maine, and the pressure is falling rapidly over the whole of New England. The winds have been northerly and light on the middle and East Atlantic coast. Cool and clear weather has prevailed in the Middle States and southern Florida, but no reports have been received from that region since yesterday. Light local rains prevailed Wednesday night from Alabama to Arkansas and throughout the Ohio valley. Thursday morning, light local rains will prevail over the Atlantic coast, Cool and clear weather will prevail in the Middle States and northward to Lake Superior. Heavy fires are reported from the coast of Saginaw Bay, with smoke and haze southward and eastward.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly winds with local storms are probable for Friday north and west of Illinois. Clear weather for the interior of New York and New England to-night, followed by cloudy and threatening weather Friday noon and afternoon. A severe storm is probably advancing from the Atlantic coast. It will probably attain full force by Friday night, with strong easterly winds and rain to the south Atlantic coast, and northerly winds to Alabama and Louisiana.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Another Decline in Western Freights.

Philadelphia and Reading Road—Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware—The Indianapolis and Northwestern Railway —A Road Projected from Tidioute to Erie.

THE LATEST DROP IN THE FREIGHT TARIFF.

The New York *Evening Post* says: The New York Central and Hudson River, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Erie Railway companies have just made another important reduction of their transportation rates for all classes of western freights from this city westward.

The following is a list of the old and new tariffs, in cents per hundred weight, for first-class freights, which includes dry goods, teas and coffees, and boots and shoes:

	New rate.	Old rate.
New York to		
Cleveland, Ohio	$ 29	$ 54
Sandusky, Ohio	35	54
Columbus, Ohio	45	60
Dayton, Ohio	45	60
Cincinnati,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

By degrees the truth relative to the acts of State Agent EVANS is being developed. But precisely where the responsibility and criminality (if any there be) belongs, has not as yet been made perfectly clear. That this will be cleared up is much to be hoped; and that it will be done, we have reason to believe when the investigation, which we suppose is being prosecuted, has been completed. Herewith we print the facts in the case as they have been brought to light.

AT the SCOTT centenary celebration in New York, on Tuesday, Mr. Mayor HALL, as the representative of the city, was necessarily very conspicuous. He made a speech, which he closed with a quotation of several lines from HORACE. "Standing in the presence of so many scholars," said HALL, "I may well be forgiven what otherwise would seem pedantic," and then he recited the Latin poet's famous description of the wise man of the stoics as being applicable to Sir WALTER SCOTT, the quotation ending with the words,

"In quem manca ruit semper Fortuna."

Had the honest and high-minded Mayor stopped here, all would have been well enough. But he added, "And as we leave this monumental spot let us *alliterate* this last line, as expressing our wish toward the statue soon to arise:

'In quem bona crescit semper Fortuna.'"

Thus astonishing the scholars about him with a very strange specimen of alliteration, in which havoc is made of HORACE'S verse by the introduction of two false quantities. Alas, we fear that HALL is as weak in the classics as he is in finance, or perhaps we should rather have said—as strong.

In view of the "still hunt" which the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is making in the present contest, we hope our own people will not forget that thorough organization and incessant labor are essential to party success. There is but one thing that can lose us the election, and that is absenteeism of Republican voters from the polls. If the entire vote is brought out our victory will not only be assured but overwhelming. But to this end there must be tireless work. According to a statistical table now in process of preparation by the Acting Superintendent of the Census, it appears that the proportion of absentees at elections is generally fully one-third less than the whole number of voters, and this is as true of Pennsylvania as of any other State. Even Presidential elections do not bring out anything like a complete vote. According to these statistics there were but three or four Northern States in which the majority cast at the last election could not have been overcome, if the minority party had polled, in addition to the actual vote, their proportion of the absentee vote. Facts like these should arouse the most sluggish to activity.

THERE are no grounds for the anxiety apparently felt in Washington and elsewhere in regard to Hon FELIX R. BRUNOT, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Letters under date of August 6th were received from Mr. BRUNOT yesterday, by Mr. N. B. HOGG, his brother-in-law, and by other parties in this city from a gentleman who has accompanied Mr. BRUNOT throughout his tour, written from a point on the Umatilla reservation, whither they had gone from Dalles, Oregon, for the purpose of holding a Council with the Indians. The movements of Mr. BRUNOT on this journey must necessarily be somewhat slow, owing to the sinking of their boat in Snake river, and the consequent compulsion of completing the journey by land. Mr. BRUNOT states, however, that he may be expected to be heard from some time during September. His tour has embraced a wide extent of remote frontier territory, whence the comparative absence of intelligence concerning him. He has visited a large number of agencies, and generally made himself acquainted with the condition of Indian affairs by personal observation and investigation. At the date of the letters in question the news of his appointment had not reached him; at least no reference to the subject is made in them. After visiting the Umatilla reservation he intended to return to Portland, Oregon, and thence overland to California, for the purpose of visiting various posts on the route.

THE press is just now giving a good deal of prominence to the name of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, appointed by the Crown senior counsel for England in the Alabama claims. We do not, however, remember having shown any reference to his connection with the movement on foot to elevate the standard of legal qualifications for admission to the English bar. Yet his relation to this movement is of the most creditable kind; he may, indeed, be termed the father of it. Quite recently he introduced into the House of Commons two resolutions, which, if passed, cannot fail to raise the standard of the profession. One of these declares the necessity of a general law school or university, at London, and the other proposes an address to the Crown asking that this university alone shall be authorized to issue diplomas. It is intended by these resolutions to prevent the admission of any person to practice, either as barrister or attorney, who has not passed a regular course of legal studies and the examination required for a diploma. The most eminent lawyers and jurists of England are said to be in favor of the reform, and the passage of the resolutions is confidently expected. In this country such a plan would hardly be practicable. But the desirability and importance of a higher standard are not the less apparent.

WHATEVER minor differences may exist between Senators SCHURZ and MORTON with respect to the policy most calculated to enhance the welfare of the country at large, a comparison of the late Chicago speech of the former with the Wednesday night St. Louis address of the latter, partially reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, shows that they are thoroughly agreed upon the main point—namely, that the mission of the Republican party will not be performed until the Reconstruction acts and amendments are fully accepted in all parts of the country, not only in letter but in spirit—not because they are expedient merely, but also because they are right. We observe in some quarters a disposition to criticize Mr. SCHURZ, and to call in question the soundness of his Republicanism, by reason of certain strictures in which he has indulged regarding the alleged mistakes of the administration. Nothing, we think, can be wider from the mark than the supposition that he desires the downfall of the Republican party. No man labored more earnestly to build it up, or has worked more faithfully to continue it in its ascendancy. It is quite possible that he may have erroneous views, but he is the farthest remove from a disorganizer or a demagogue. Governor MORTON speaks truth when he says that the Republican party is the great Reform party of the country, and Senator SCHURZ is equally within bounds when he declares that it must purify itself of the hurtful elements which have attached themselves to it. In the course of a long voyage the bottom of the best ship will become foul with barnacles and other crustacea which impede its motion through the seas, and need to be scraped off; a fact which Senator MORTON understands as well as SCHURZ. The only difference of opinion between them is as to the manner in which the cleansing can be most thoroughly effected, and the repairs most wisely wrought. It certainly is not to be done by committing the country to the tender mercies of the Democratic party.

OLD CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

Every day the importance of the new ecclesiastical movement in Germany is becoming more and more apparent. The agitation would be interesting and worthy of attention at any time and under any circumstances, and its significance seems greatly enhanced when viewed in connection with the imposing political position now occupied by the German Empire. All readers of Italian history are aware that to the Popes, or rather to the Court of Rome, must be ascribed the wars and divisions by which Italy was kept in weakness and misery through so many centuries. Connection with the same religio-political power was also for ages the source of the feuds, controversies and conflicts by which Germany was divided and prevented from exerting its legitimate influence in European affairs. This truth clearly understood is evidently the secret of the energy with which so many German statesmen and so large a portion of the German people are now moving in opposition to the arrogant pretensions of the clerical party, or the upholders of the right of the church to exercise supervision and control over the Government in certain affairs. This right claimed and asserted, and too often allowed in other times through mere superstitious deference, has been legitimated and placed on an impregnable foundation by the decree of infallibility. No government would have any chance of obedience from its devout Catholic subjects, if it enjoined any act opposed to the will of an infallible Pope. Our readers are familiar with the measures taken by the German imperial government to divest his infallible Holiness of all authority over its subjects. Acting on the principle that by the new dogma the entire relations of the church to the state have been changed, it no longer recognizes a Catholic minister of worship, but has sunk the office in the ministry of public instruction. The ultramontane functionaries of the department generally have been pensioned off, and the few who remain in office form so small a minority as to be insignificant in opposition to the majority of Protestant counsellors.

In Austria also the anti-clerical movement appears constantly to gather strength. It is expected that in a short time a Catholic church free from Rome will be established in Vienna, choosing its own priests and holding its own property. This is designed as an experiment and perhaps as a model for the organization of similar churches in other places. Count BEUST is said to support the movement, and to have convinced the Emperor that it is not for the interest of the Austrian Empire to do anything to relieve the Papacy of the consequences of the new dogma. And Prof. SCHULTE, of Prague, one of the most famous Catholic masters of ecclesiastical law, has published an essay in which, following DOELLINGER, he proves that Austrian legislation recognizes the Catholic Church only as it was before the enactment of the new dogma, and that, consequently all the privileges and property of the church belong to the old Catholics who reject the dogma, while the new Catholics who accept it have forfeited all claim to the protection of the state. Recurring to the German Empire—we notice that late reports from Bavaria represent the friends of a church separate from Rome as becoming steadily more numerous, with the prospect of seeing their hopes speedily realized.

MR. CONWAY writes from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial* concerning some Indians (natives of India) who are now in England. They are for the most part graduates of the University of Calcutta, and have come over either to study law in the Temple, or to observe society and manners in the native island of their English rulers. According to Mr. CONWAY, they are "clear-headed and thoroughly educated." The statement is credible enough, as they are, no doubt, specimens of the picked students, who, in accordance with the plan of the University, are brought to England to qualify themselves for Government service in India. They are not idolators, it seems. Some of them are Mohammedans; some of them are Positivists, but generally they are simply believers in God, morality and immortality. Mr. CONWAY seems pleased with the discovery that "such a thing as a Christian among them is absolutely unknown." With manifest pleasure he also relates that "they would be a match in argument for the ablest divines in the country." Considering that they are young fellows whose education is not yet completed, the remark can not be considered as complimentary to the ablest divines in England. But then Mr. CONWAY, of course, takes account of the weakness of the side which the divines would have to maintain. The correspondent is evidently pleased to believe that these young men, "real missionaries of the faith"—or no faith—"of Naturalism," are exerting a powerful influence in its favor among the young Englishmen with whom they associate. "It is the opinion of some eminent thinkers," says CONWAY, "that England's conquest of India may end with a reaction upon herself that may revolutionize her religion." Alackaday! It would be interesting to know the names of two or three at least of those "eminent thinkers." They must be very eminent indeed, and their knowledge of Oriental Naturalism must be very profound. But people separated by many thousand miles of sea, do take up queer notions concerning things adorned with fine names. Dr. TISCHENDORF, of Halle, many years ago, wrote a really valuable work on Eastern mysticism, having studied the subject thoroughly in books, and yet he once said to a gentleman just from India that "he would be almost willing to make the voyage to Calcutta for the mere sake of an interview with one of those contemplative faquirs, as from their life-long meditations their glimpses into the regions of higher truth must be very sublime." The Indian was not cruel enough to undeceive him. As for Mr. CONWAY'S young Indians, notwithstanding his statement that "they read their sacred books with interest," we cannot help believing, until better informed, that, if they read their sacred books at all, they read them in English translations, and that the religious speculations which please them best are of Western origin. In their intercourse with young Englishmen they are probably much more concerned to prove their own superiority to Hindoo prejudices by eating beefsteak and drinking wine than to influence the religious convictions of their associates.

THE editor of the *Post* admits that he knows nothing whereon to base the charge of corruption in connection with the new City Hall. He nevertheless labors to create the belief that there has been fraud. He does not, however, attempt to show that the building will "cost more than it is worth." Nor is it true that the cost will be materially in excess of the estimate when the work was commenced. The contractors are nearly all Democrats, and the Commissioners are admitted to be citizens wholly above suspicion. But the building will cost more money than the editor of the *Post* thinks a City Hall ought be constructed for—and this is the long and short of the *Post's* outcry. No doubt it is sincere, and proceeds purely from devotion to honesty and economy. But what has the editor had to say condemnatory of the Tammany thefts in New York, amounting to millions and scarcely denied? Hardly a word. If he will show fraud here we will denounce the perpetrators as roundly as he will; but this he has not done and cannot do, and we respectfully decline to become indignant before even the probability of fraud has been shown; nor can we credit him with a high order of sincerity before he has ceased to worship at the shrine of Tammany. And we will say, further, that the cry of extravagance sounds strangely coming from one who is himself up to the lips in a transaction involving the expenditure by the city of a million of dollars. That speculation *may* be a good thing for the city, but it certainly possesses as many ugly features as any yet developed in connection with the new City Hall. Those who raise against others the cry of unCatholicness should at least be so clean that they can't be detected by their odor a quarter of a mile distant.

In San Francisco the salaries of clergymen are being reduced. One Presbyterian church which formerly gave $6,000 a year now gives but half that sum; another, which once gave the largest salary in the city, now gives but $4,000.

WE see it stated that the next number of *Old and New* will give the first instalment of a "Union Novel, to be finished" "six or one and half a dozen of the other;" the peculiar feature of which consists in the fact that it is to be written by half a dozen different well known authors, each of whom will in turn take up the story, until it is completed. Something of a similar plan will evidently have to be adopted by the Democracy, if they expect to produce a declaration of principles at all interesting or readable. Just at present their various proclamations, manifestoes, encyclicals and other deliverances of a formal character, are as utterly contradictory of each other as, according to themselves, they are authentic and authoritative. The New York *World* is at loggerheads with the Atlantic *Sun*; the Chicago *Times* pitches into EWING'S financial theory without gloves; the Louisville *Courier-Journal* amuses itself by spitting the Bourbons and roasting them until they swim in their own dripping; BEN TOMMS glares savagely on BEN HILL; Col. CESSNEL, of Ohio, declines to enter the canvass on the ground that his party is conducting it under false pretenses; in this State the Democratic integer is split into vulgar fractions; and among them all there is no such thing as unity of idea, or harmony of design.

The Irish Problem.

The complete failure of every experiment hitherto adopted by the English Government for settling the Irish question, we observe, is causing a good deal of attention to be given to the proposition of Mr. MAGUIRE, an Irish member of Parliament, and an earnest and practical man, to institute such a federal arrangement between the different portions of the United Kingdom as would enable Ireland, through an Irish Parliament, to legislate upon all matters of a purely Irish nature, while reserving to the central Parliament complete control over all questions of an imperial character. Mr. MAGUIRE has given notice that he shall introduce his motion at an early period of the session next year. It is, of course, altogether improbable that it will receive any considerable amount of support when brought before the House, but the fact that it is talked about, discussed and weighed as among the possibilities of the future, of itself possesses considerable significance. Briefly stated, the proposition is explicitly one for the summoning of an Irish Parliament, and does not, in so far as we can judge from the meager details of the plan which have reached us, in any essential degree differ from Repeal as advocated by O'Connell. We are not told in what way Mr. MAGUIRE proposes to reconcile the existence and rights of an Irish Legislature with those of an Imperial Parliament sitting within less than a day's journey from Dublin; but it seems clear that, according to his plan, Scotland and Wales might each equally aspire to have its own particular representative body. Yet notwithstanding their strongly marked character, they seem to find their account in legislative union with England. Scotland, especially, differs from England in several most important points, as for instance in the principles of her Established Church and in her system of public education; but notwithstanding these differences, she has never complained that her character was misapprehended or her wishes trampled under foot. The extreme difficulty of adopting any Confederate arrangement, such as Mr. MAGUIRE proposes, is therefore apparent. Under no circumstances would Ireland have a confederate. Great Britain can hardly be called a compact State. She has no subordinate provinces. Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen having equal rights under the law, there would seem to be no necessity for provincial assemblies, while the very elements of a confederation would appear to be lacking. Moreover, the whole tendency of the times is not to the federal system, but to consolidation and unity. To achieve this, Italy voluntarily passed through a crisis of a quarter of a century's duration. France turned its guns on its own capital, and in Germany the greatest and most successful statesman in modern time wrought laboriously for many years. Political legislation, country, with administrative decentralization, are now generally recognized as the surest conditions of general prosperity. Unless Mr. MAGUIRE can introduce a plan for the development of local Irish self-government, that is not inconsistent with political unity, his scheme will prove abortive. What we know of the Irish character does not promise hopefully for its success.

THE official statement of the United States Assay Office, in New York, for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1871, demonstrates the fact that the office is at present doing a larger business than in any previous years past. The arrivals of gold and silver are daily increasing, the latter on a scale of magnitude almost incredible. The receipts of bars from the famous mines of Silver Reef, on Lake Superior, and with the recently-discovered ore beds in Nevada, are enormous, amounting in some days to over $40,000. The total amounts of bullion transmitted for coinage during the year were: Gold, $12,032,000; silver, $1,142,729. The refuse sulphates, in both liquid and solid forms, are now utilized. These are disposed of to the manufacturing druggists, and the revenue derived from their sale more than pays for the cost of the acids. Every year the expense of the separation of gold and silver is diminished, and it is confidently expected that before many years the melting and refining department will be self supporting.

THE latest sensation is that Chicago, in opening a conduit for the waters of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, threatens to seriously interfere with the navigation of the upper lakes, and at once and forever put an end to the commercial aspirations of Duluth. It appears that the draft made upon Lake Michigan by the canal, which carries its waters to flow through Chicago river and do the work of the city's scavenger, is at the rate of 147,000 gallons a minute, an amount sufficiently large to lower the height of Lake Michigan and decrease the depth of the water over St. Clair Falls. The result, it is claimed, will be the gradual ending of navigation on the upper lakes. Alarmed at this prospect, which threatens to blast its future, Detroit and its exchange, the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas," has taken steps to have out an injunction against the Chicago River Canal and the further depletion of Lake Michigan.

How can poor people afford to have such large families of children? Looking over the list of men who are entombed in the Eagle mine at Pittston, Pa., we find they have four, six and eight children each. This is altogether too many for men whose wages average but $500 a year.—N. Y. Globe.

This is a sufficiently vivid picture of the hardships imposed by large families with incomes which "average but $500 a year," and it seems to us that our contemporary ought to have suggested a remedy. Clearly either less children or more salary would be in that direction; but it is probable that the perplexed head of the "large family" would like to be informed how he is going to help himself.

THE leaven of low churchship is working in this country in spite of the awful example made of Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago. A crisis in the Episcopal Church is approaching, and a side-spread movement is on foot for a revision of the prayer-book. We learn that Rev. Dr. Cumming, the assistant Bishop of Kentucky, said in a recent speech:

"There is no priesthood in the Christian minister. I thank God I have outlived that doctrine. There is no priest in heaven or on earth, only Jesus Christ. I fear I am growing a little more radical. I am sorry the word priest is in our prayer-book; and if I could, I would take it out to-morrow."

PERSONAL.

John Hopkins, a Maryland Quaker, began life in Baltimore as a small grocer, and, by industry, has brought himself to be the richest man south of Mason and Dixon's line. He is now the largest stockholder in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, worth $5,000,0 0, much of which he has given to endow the John Hopkins University on the outskirts of Baltimore city. Mr. Hopkins is a jolly, aged gentleman, still diligent, and daily in business, and was one of the projectors and subscribers to the line of iron steamships between Baltimore and Bremen.

The King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, is shooting black cock in the valley of the Aosta. He is dressed in green jacket, wearing nailed boots, and carrying a game bag round his neck, like a thorough country Nimrod. Although a sportsman, he is essentially fond of that sport. Great difficulty is experienced in finding him when his signature is required.

Any body who ever saw Lord John Russell, says the New York *Standard*, mi ght well believe he was destined to reach the age of Methuselah. He's a little, wrazen faced, withered, shrunken up old chap, and in his big baggy clothes reminds one of a hazel nut shriveled in its shell. But he is as full of life as an egg is of meat, and perhaps one of the most remarkable proofs of this vitality is the vigor with which he habitually uses his nasal organ just before rising to speak. After having taken several reefs in an enormous bandana handkerchief he envelops his nose in its folds, applies both hands, and gives such an unapproachable blast, accompanied by a sonorous movement of the whole body, that it seems as if his little frame would fly apart in all directions. From the sheer violence of the operation, When he sits down he retires beneath the shadow of a monstrous brimmed hat, once his knees up against the desk or table in front of him, buries his head in his breast, and, to all appearances, becomes the very embodiment of profound resignation.

The coming fall and winter season will bear more than its usual harvest of a matrimonial character, a seemingly unprecedented number of the sons and daughters of conspicuous citizens having sought to consolidate their fortunes "for better or worse." Secretary George Robeson and the elegant Mrs. Aulick will be married in Washington during the month of December. This wedding will inaugurate the season at the Republican Court, and will be followed by others of equal note and brilliancy in rapid succession. New York, Baltimore, and Boston will be prolific, in matter of fashionable weddings, while Philadelphia will have more than her usual share of hymenial festivities. The many Quaker City belles and beauties who have become engraved at Long Branch, Cape May and other fashionable Seaside resorts during the summer, have all announced their intention to be united in matrimony during the ensuing winter. Preparations in that city are progressing on a scale of unusual liberality and grandeur. Some of the weddings will astonish even New-Yorkers in point of genuine elegance and magnitude.

James Parton contradicts the story that he was forced to abandon his design of writing the life of Washington, because he did not dare to give in print the facts collected. He says: "I never thought of writing a Life of Washington, whom I hold in profound esteem and gratitude. I perfectly believe in the Washington of history, and my veneration of his character for truth and understanding has constantly increased from my youth to the present hour.

The Unpopularity of Queen Victoria.

(From the London Times, August 4.)

Wise men look at facts more than at arguments, and as a fact there can be no question how much of the power and even life of the monarchy resides in its personal and direct influences. Lord Derby says institutions to be defended in these days must carry their justification on their face. If so, no institution ought to be so easy to defend as monarchy, for it carries its justification on its face whenever it shows its face to its subjects. There is no justification so evident and so strong as that of the heart, and this is the strength which the personal influence of monarchy may add to all the institutions and acts with which it is identified. But, if this is to be a reality, the personality of the Crown must be visible and tangible. A sovereign who is never or rarely seen is an institution and not a person. It is not merely what the Queen does that renders her important; it is that what would have to be done in any case is done by the Queen. If she ceases to do it, there is so far an absence of the most essential features of a monarchical system. The abeyance may be endured for a time without harm; but every year of its continuance weakens the sentiments it condemns to disuse, and we trust that advice which is offered from the most loyal motives will be received without offense.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The British Consul General at Havana observes that the paper makers of England should give some attention to the enormous quantities of fibrous tropical plants and trees which abound in Cuba. Successful experiments have been made by local paper makers on the fiber of bamboo cane, and on some of the creeping parasite plants indigenous to Cuba. The Consul hears that attention is being given in Jamaica to the preparation of the bamboo for the paper makers in America. This beautiful plant, or rather tree, grows abundantly in Cuba, and could be purchased and crushed at very cheap rates. It is said to excel, for paper, all the fibrous grasses of late used by our paper makers, and to mix easily with the linen rag pulp and other more ordinary materials.

The Globe says that of families that spend between $10,000 and $50,000 a year there are about a thousand in New York. Of families spending between $5,000 and $10,000 a year there are about sixty or seventy, and ten or thirteen thousand families spend $10,000 annually. These are the figures that explain those gorgeous dresses you see at parties; those princely apartments with all the luxuries of the east and west; the endless tide of magnificent carriages and horses that flow in the park; that gay and splendid life which has made New York the Paris of America—a city of luxury and frivolity.

A New York paper remarks, on the subject of weddings: "Owing to the fact of making rich and costly presents to the bride becoming so general, and also to the fact that it is now expected of people receiving an invitation to attend a wedding that they should bring presents, the number of regrets has increased, of late, to an alarming extent. To remedy "this sad state of things," the custom is now being introduced in New York city of adding to the bottom of invitations, "No presents will be received except from relatives."

A pleasing little variation of religious exercises, not heretofore down in any ritual, is reported from Kansas, St. Lawrence. It was suddenly revealed to a worshipping congregation that a cock fight was in progress in the meeting house yard. The sacred service was emptied in a moment, the ostensible purpose of the evacuators being sternly to stop the combat which, however, they soon failed to do, while the deserted pastor put his head out of the window and ejaculated: "You are all miserable sinners—which whipped?" Well, better a battle of cocks in the yard than a battle of heathen and sinners inside the church—a battle like those which we have not seldom been grieved to record.

The question of the superiority of English and American stock, which has long been disputed, now promises to be in a measure determined. Recently Mr. Bruce of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was commissioned by an enterprising American turfman to visit England for the purpose of buying the very best horse on the turf, and by practical test on an American race-course, decide the question. The purchase of such an animal Mr Bruce found next to impossible, and a well known Newmarket trainer said that "Sterling," who ran second in the 2,000 guinea race, might be matched against any prominent American three-year-old. "Harry Bassett" was named, and a match of one and a half miles, for $25,000, each to carry 110 pounds, was proposed to be run at Baltimore this fall.

It is likely that there will be a considerable increase in distillation from grain during the coming season. Many of the distilleries which are in the habit of suspending operations during the hot months are already making preparations to resume work, and several that have not been in operation for a year are being put in order for the fall trade. The abundance and price of grain, and the fair price at which spirits are now selling, indicate a good market, as there is now not to exceed thirty-five or thirty-six million gallons of spirits of all kinds in the country. The prospect of fruit spirits will not be as large as last year, the fruit crop having been a failure in several States. South Carolina and California are the only States having an increased yield.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram, that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a famine diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty on which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates these complaints, the latter creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances nothing so readily energizes with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics, it is the most satisfactory in its operations, and while it gives tone to the nerves it braces their nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so that it is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to numerous counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the *fac simile* of the signature of the the firm: that the spelling is all correct, and that the bottle has entered the genuineness of the article you buy. P. HOSTETTER & SMITH never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm names of SCOTT, BARRETT & CO., 31 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and J. T. SCOTT & CO., 11 Maiden Lane, New York, was dissolved on the 12th day of August, A. D., 1871, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said F. G. COMINGO, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at their former place of business, No. 99 Fourth avenue.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm names of SCOTT, BARRETT & CO., 31 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and J. T. SCOTT & CO., 11 Maiden Lane, New York, was dissolved on the 12th day of August, A. D., 1871, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said F. G. COMINGO, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at their former place of business, No. 99 Fourth avenue.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day, July 1, 1871, entered into a Copartnership, and will continue the Watch, Clock and Jewelry Business, at Pittsburgh, under the firm name of J. T. SCOTT & CO., at 31 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. T. SCOTT,
W. C. HODGE,
G. E. GODDARD.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. SMITH and SAMUEL FOSTER, under the firm name of SMITH & FOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be settled by W. J. SMITH.

W. J. SMITH,
SAMUEL FOSTER.
Coulterville, Allegheny county, Pa., May 20, 1871.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

These Are the Leading Prices AT EVANS'

100 lbs.	200 lbs.	300 lbs.	400 lbs.	$1 00	$1 00	$1 00	$1 00

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS AND

Coupon Bonds FOR SALE.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

SO FOURTH AVENUE,

Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds:

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (Turtle Creek Division) Bonds.

Allegheny Valley 7-30s and 7s.

Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.

Also, the following Ten Per Cent. Dividend Stocks:

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia and Reading.

Pennsylvania Central.

Chicago and Northwestern.

Illinois Central. tf

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, August 17, 1871.

The local discount market exhibits no new features. There is but a light inquiry for money, and the banks can readily take all the business paper offering of good credit. Some private lenders are seeking well indorsed paper that will pay ten per cent. This class of paper at such rates is scarce.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The information we have direct from Secretary Boutwell at Washington yesterday afternoon in reference to the negotiation of the new five per cent. loan, of which so much has been said within the last week, is simply this, that "the loan has been withdrawn, except the two hundred millions of five per cents first offered by the Secretary of the Treasury. Of this amount about seventy millions was disposed of by the Secretary. The remainder is now at the disposal of the Syndicate and the National banks. The Treasury Department is not now offering any bonds for sale, excepting through the Syndicate and National banks. The Secretary withdrew the offers the moment he directed public attention to those agencies. The Syndicate is to take ten million dollars of the loan during each of the three months, per month afterwards, and as much faster as possible, until the whole of the two hundred millions is disposed of. The Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen, speaks only of one Syndicate, and that is manifestly the home organization, which is to take ten millions of dollars of the bonds this month, and five million per month thereafter. No allusion whatever is made to the foreign Syndicate, and the taking of fifteen million of dollars, as published in the New York *Times* of yesterday, and other morning papers. This information seems clear and satisfactory as far as it goes. It covers the whole amount of one hundred millions of dollars of bonds yet to be disposed of, though there is no promise held out in what the Secretary may do with the sales in the future will be more active than they have been in the past, though there is no doubt they may be. Nothing has as yet transpired, that we have seen, as to the cost of marketing the loan now offered. The law limited the entire cost, paper, printing, commissions, etc., to ¼ per cent. All charges deducted, would leave little, if any, more than ¼ per cent. for commissions to the negotiators. This, in amount, when divided up, is hardly large enough to pay all the large brokers in the country. There may be some means whereby a much larger sum for the services of negotiators may be realized. It looks now as far as the business has been developed, as though the Government for three months might have to pay 11 per cent. on the new amount of bonds called in—5 per cent. on the bonds from the date of issue, 5 per cent. on the old bonds for three months until interest stops.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114½	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114½
10-40s	114	114¼
Gold	112¼	112¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	118½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114½
North Pacific Railroad	83¾
Central Pacific Railroad	90¾
Currency Bonds	115

—The New York *Times* says: The stock market has been almost monopolized to-day by a few special interests. Anything that touches the trade of the Pacific ocean seemed endowed with peculiar activity. Pacific Mail was very lively, opening at 49½, in direct continuance of yesterday's quotations, reaching 50 about noon, and moving up to 51 late in the afternoon. Union Pacific was fairly active at 39½@39¾. The close to-day was 39¾@39⅞. This is supposed likely to benefit, by increased traffic, in any arrangement by which the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can benefit each other. The idea appears to be that the steamship concern will take certain classes of freight between this coast and the Pacific, with the point of delivery the Pacific people; while other classes, the most expensive and those requiring quickest transit, will be left to the steamers to the Isthmus Road. If, therefore, the trade between this coast and San Francisco assumes greater importance from the steadship line, the Panama Railroad will get its share of the remuneration. This is at all events the theory of the people. Though the speculation in the Pacific Mail and in Union Pacific probably did not need so much explanation.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. M. Kennedy's Stock Exchange, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 17, 1871.	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	118	118	118	118	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
U. S. 10-40s	114	114	114	114	114	114
Virginia 6s	70	70	70	70	70	70
Missouri 6s	92	92	92	92	92	92
Canton Co	40	40	40	40	40	40
Cumberland Preferred	30	30	30	30	30	30
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	20	20	20	20	20	20
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Hudson	103	103	103	103	103	103
Michigan Central	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, scrip	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Cleveland & Toledo	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Rock Island	104	104	104	104	104	104
Northwestern	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Northwestern, preferred	85	85	85	85	85	85
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	30
Ohio & Mississippi, scrip	30	30	30	30	30	30
Toledo & Wabash	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Toledo, Wabash & Western	43	43	43	43	43	43
Toledo, Wabash & Western, preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	43	43	43	43	43	43
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Pacific Mail	49½	50	50	50	50	50
Quicksilver	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Quicksilver, preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Adams Express	64	64	64	64	64	64
American Express	56	56	56	56	56	56
United States Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
Wells, Fargo & Co	92	92	92	92	92	92
New York Commercial	98	98	98	98	98	98
Mariposa	8	8	8	8	8	8
Mariposa, preferred	30	30	30	30	30	30
Atlantic & Pacific	26	26	26	26	26	26
Boston, Hartford & Erie	2	2	2	2	2	2
Boston, Hartford & Erie, preferred	10	10	10	10	10	10
Canton Co	40	40	40	40	40	40
Cumberland Preferred	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	85	85	85	85	85	85
Pittsburgh & Connellsville, scrip	85	85	85	85	85	85
Pittsburgh & Connellsville, 7s	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pittsburgh & Connellsville, 7s, scrip	100	100	100	100	100	100

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾
Lehigh Navigation	61
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	37½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	54
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125½
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅝
Reading	50

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, the buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this markets, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

Oak sole, light and middle	32@36c	Oak harness, best	39@41c
Oak sole, No. 1	36@38c	Oak harness, country	35@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Oak harness, fair	34@36c
Oak, slaughter		Hand leather, 1st	39@40c
rough	30@32c	Hand leather, 2d	36@38c
Red sole, No. 1	40@42c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 45
Red sole B heavy	37@38c	Kip, French	90@$1 00
Red sole Ordinary	35@36c	Ward's Kip upper	75@$1 00
Slaughter sole	30@32c	No. 1 pad skins	$1 00@1 10
Saddler's stuff	30@32c	Calf	$1 00@1 50
Black bridle, ¾ doz	$100@$150		

Green salted, all weights	10 @11c
Green hairsheep	6c
Green salted kip	14 @15c
Green calf	17 @19c
Dry flint hides	22c
Dry salted	20 @22c

OIL AND TALLOW

Pure Lubricating	55c
Straits, Yel.	46c
Tallow	6½@7c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.

We herewith submit the ruling quotations of manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	70c	Diamond Twist	90@$1 00
Fancy Roll	60c	Rough & Ready	90@$1 10
Pounders	70c	Scotch Snuff	70c
Twist	65c	Cigarette Snuff	75c
Navy	70c	Oil and Dry	25@35c
Cavendish Navy	70c	Wheeling Stogies	40@45c
Richmond Gs	60c		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.

REMARKS.—In consequence of the continued uniformity in prices, we omit our usual extended quotations to-day. We may here remark that the Grain and Produce Exchange is being thoroughly organized, and now numbers among its members many of the best business men in their line in the city. If the Exchange be conducted "on the square"—and we believe it will be—it will be of immense use to purchasers and all others interested in market values. The press is also deeply interested and will do all it can to further the objects of the Exchange; but let us just whisper that sales on "p. t." are not what we want. Give us *bona fide* sales or none at all. All the leading articles are unchanged and firmer, and a fair trade for the season is reported.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.

Following will be found our report of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday evening, August 16, 1871:

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market, with light arrivals, was firm and steady, cattle selling about as fast as they would arrive. On Thursday the receipts were light and the market firm, without any material change in previous prices. Had it not been that the general tenor of advices from the East indicated bad markets, there is no doubt but that prices could have been sprung some, as the number of buyers at the yards were large, and the demand for the medium grades largely in excess of the supply; but all the buyers for eastern cities are of the same opinion, that the plentifulness of fruit is the cause of the present time, has a very bad effect on meat markets, as a great many people during this warm weather purchase but very little meat. On Friday the run was light and the market fairly active, selling about as fast as they could arrive but at no quoting improvement in prices. On Saturday the arrivals were heavy but all were through cattle. Most of the buyers had left the yards, and a great many of them did not succeed in making any purchases, being unwilling to pay any advance. The market for the week closing firm with the prospect looking fair. On Sunday and Monday the arrivals were heavy and consisted of all kinds and grades, but however, were sold, as very few of the buyers had returned from the east. On Tuesday the arrivals were heavy and in quality were principally common and medium. The number of buyers that arrived were numerous, embracing a great many from the small interior towns of Pennsylvania, in addition to the regular dealers. Notwithstanding the number of dealers present, very few cattle changed hands, the buyers spending the day in looking over the different lots offered. To-day the arrivals have been very heavy, and most of them common and medium stock; the receipts, added to those already in the yards, make the offerings the largest for the season. Every yard is full, and fancy cattle have had to be resorted to in order to receive all the stock. The market is moderately active and a great deal of stock is changing hands, but there seems to be no regularity of prices. To-day a bunch of fine Kentucky stock sold for $5 62, the highest figure we believe reported. This price we consider an out side one as we doubt if there is another lot in the yards that will reach that price, the great majority of the sales are made in the neighborhood of 5c, very few reaching as high as 5½c, while very few can be quoted as the highest ruling. Sales are being generally made at prices about the same as last week for the best grades, while common, under the influence of too heavy receipts, are selling a shade lower. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb. steers, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 60 to $4 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50 to $3 75; 3 to 4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report the market was dull and prices drarting at $4 75 for best Philadelphia slops. On Thursday the receipts were higher and the market more firm, with a small increase in prices. On Friday the run continued light, and on the third the inflated prices went up fully 25 per hundred pounds. On Saturday the receipts were light and the advance obtained on Friday was fully sustained, the market closing firm and strong with a good prospect ahead. On Monday the arrivals were light, especially is this so of heavy hogs. This, no doubt, is owing to the excessive warm weather we are experiencing at the present time, thereby rendering it very dangerous to have heavy fat hogs. This grade of hogs, for the reason above stated, has been in limited supply, and under this feeling are in demand at prices twenty-five cents per hundred higher than the closing prices rates of Saturday, the latter figure prices at the time of writing our last report. The market is strong and buoyant to-day, some few selling as high as $5 30, but the bulk of the offerings changing hands at prices from $5 10 to $5 25. The following are the ruling rates: Extra Philadelphia slops, $5; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 50@4 75;

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep are fair this week, and in quality are principally of the medium and common grades. The sheep market for some time has been steady, and even prices changing but little. The same may be said to-day. The demand is fair and the market moderately active at last week's quotations. Good sheep are not arriving as freely as the other grades, and they sell perhaps more readily at very good prices, some reaching as high as $5 40, but the bulk selling from $4 00 to 5 25. The following are the ruling rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 12@5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; fair to good, 70 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00; lambs 5 to 6c.

Cattle.

SMITH, WATSON & HAGAN SOLD					
No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	23,200	85	20	20,400	4 75
19	19,000	4 75	17	21,000	4 75
21	21,000	4 75	17	20,000	4 75
17	15,600	4 60	17	18,700	4 70
18	2,800	4 45@4 60	17	19,000	4 70
17	3,600	4 75	16	19,000	5 & 20 cows
16	20,800	5 & 20 cows	16	Bull	3 50
16	28,10	5 10	15	Cattle	3 50
16	2,320	4 60	10		4 60
2	Bull	3 50			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD					
No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
12	12,450	4 90	19	20,250	5 25
17	20,000	5 00	9	7,800	4 50
4 bulls	3,800	3 50	19	19,400	5 00
	2,840	3 50	19	19,400	5 00
20	26,000	5 50	19	19,200	5 00
6	6,000	5 20	37	35,740	4 15
17	13,200	4 75	20	17,160	4 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD					
No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	3,700	5 87	3	3,500	5 25
3	3,100	5 50	2	2,100	4 75
3	3,570	5 50	3	3,250	4 75
18	19,000	5 00	17	17,000	4 75
20	19,610	5 50	14	13,820	5 75
15	15,860	5 00	3	2,800	4 75

BERGER, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD					
No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	23,000	5 00	15	15,000	5 00
17	16,000	5 00	17	16,000	5 00
17	15,500	5 00	17	16,000	5 00
18	18,000	5 00	17	16,000	5 00
17	16

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Government Sustained.

LONDON, August 18.—At the close of the debate in the House of Commons in regard to the action of the police in breaking up the meeting in Dublin on the 19th, a division of the House was called for, and resulted in a majority of fifty-three in favor of the course of the Government.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from Ogdensburg at 5 P. M. says: Thos. Daly and a number of the leaders of the mob of Tuesday evening have been arrested. At this hour no bail has been secured. The excitement is increasing. The friends of law and order are determined that the lecturer shall be heard. The police headquarters are guarded by one hundred special policemen, in addition to the regular force, with the Mayor personly in charge. Many suspected rioters are in the streets awaiting a movement.

The protracted drought has done great injury to the crops in different parts of Kentucky.

A man named Bohanan has surrendered himself to the authorities of Kentucky, confessing to have shot the man Cox, whose body was found near Bradshaw.

A San Francisco telegram says: The Cloverdale stage having been robbed twice in Sonoma county lately, was attacked again by four or five robbers. Ten men and four women were passengers. Some of the passengers resisted the attack, firing at the robbers, who returned the fire, killing T. H. Benton, a merchant of Ukah, Mendocin county, fatally wounding Lt. R. S. Coffman, agent for J. Friedlander, of this city, and slightly wounding Sandy Wolsworth, owner and driver of the stage. The robbers escaped. They got no plunder. No clue.

Near Carbondale, Ill., on Wednesday, while Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Blair were driving along the road, and Mrs. Stephen Blair were driving along the road, and Mrs. Blair was overturned, falling on Mrs. B. and crushing her to death.

The seizure of a tug boat by ten convicts at Sing Sing yesterday was a well arranged plan. The captain of the tug was hired to go to Sing Sing to carry a lot of furniture to New York city. After the carry a lot of furniture to New York city. After the escape of the convicts from the vessel in small boats to the south shore, a lot of disguises, false whiskers, arms, etc., were found on the tug, provided by the planners of the escape. Superintendent Kelso telegraphed last night that two of the fugitives had been captured. Firing was heard in the mountains last evening, and it was thought an encounter had taken place between the convicts and the pursuing guards.

At the election for City Auditor in Titusville on Tuesday, R. D. Fletcher had 141 majority over Mr. Smith. Both the candidates were Republicans.

CRIME.

A Most Horrible Murder.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—A fiendish murder, accompanied by circumstances of the most horrible atrocity, has come to light in the southern part of this State. Last Saturday a little girl aged ten, daughter of Esquire Thomas Bennett, living near Fulton Station on the Paducah and Gulf Railroad, at the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee, was missing from home, and anxious search was made for her, but in vain. Suspicion at length settled upon a negro who had been working for Mr. Bennett since the war, and he was arrested but escaped and was shot and recaptured. Becoming frightened, he confessed that he had attempted to commit a rape on the child, but finding her too small, first choked her to death, and then accomplished his infamous purpose with the aid of a knife, after which he threw the body in a pond and returned to the house to join in the search for her. At last accounts the incarnate fiend was in custody of the citizens, but he is probably lynched by this time.

Killed for Insulting a Wife.

In Mead county, Ky., on the 5th instant, a man named John Kaufman, from Indiana, grossly insulted the wife of a respectable citizen in her husband's absence. The woman fled from the house and informed her husband, who met Kaufman next day, and in a fight which ensued shot him dead. He was acquitted for the deed on the examining trial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1871.

DEFALCATIONS AND UNADJUSTED ACCOUNTS OF COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

A special from Washington says the Secretary of the Treasury will to-morrow issue a detailed statement of the defalcations and unadjusted accounts of Collectors of Internal Revenue since the establishment of the Bureau. It will show that the actual amount of defalcations to the close of the last fiscal year was $2,768,287, of which $1,000,000 was credited to Louisiana, Collectors L. B. Collins, General Steedman and Eugene Tisdale alone being the faulters to $960,000. Some of the facts, however, that over fifteen hundred million dollars has been collected from this source, and the percentage of loss is regarded by the Treasury officials as remarkably small. The amount of unadjusted accounts is only $460,000.

THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

The meeting of citizens in relation to the alleged frauds in the city government has been fixed for September 4th.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1871.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

Henry D. Cooke to-day deposited in the Treasury in behalf of the American Syndicate ten millions of dollars, the first instalment of the subscription to the new loan.

FELIX R. BRUNOT

Declines the proffered position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—River seven feet and stationary. Clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—River stationary, with sixteen inches in the chute, five feet on Portland bar, four feet large on Grassy flats and two feet on the French Island, the packets between Louisville and Evansville having much trouble in getting over the bars. Partially cloudy and pleasant; highest thermometer 94. No business. The Umpire leaves for Cairo to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 17.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 88. River fallen three inches. Down—Cumberla, 11 P. M.; Clarksville and Ella Hughes, 9 A. M.; Evansville, 1 P. M.; Leclaire No. 2, 5 P. M. Up—Ada Heilman, 3 P. M.; Fayette, 6 A. M.; John Lamsden, 11 A. M.; generally with fair trips. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 17.—Port list: Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Burkesville, Nashville packet, 11 P. M.; Bostona, Clarksville packet, 8 A. M.; Dupe Girardeau, 3 A. M.; Mollie Moore, New Orleans to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Dictator, Memphis to Cairo, 3 A. M.; Colonel Fowler, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; Dick Johnson, Evansville packet, 8 P. M.; Steamer B. Church, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 P. M.; the Shawnee, Cincinnati for New Orleans at 7 P. M. River stationary. Clear and pleasant; thermometer 78.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Arrived—M. J. Weeks, New Orleans; Bob Ross, Belle of Memphis, Memphis; H. M. Shreve, Red River. Departed—Commonwealth, New Orleans; Roy Roy, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul City of Vicksburg; Alice, Kansas City; Huntsville, Peoria; Annie Johnson, Upper Mississipp. River falling slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 17.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

500 bbls upper road, A. T. Co., spot	$4 15
1,000 bbls upper road, A. T. Co., spot	4 20
1,000 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe	4 30
1,000 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe	4 32½
1,000 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe	4 35
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center, tank oil	4 70
2,000 bbls Petroleum Center, tank oil	4 70
2,000 bbls Petroleum Center, tank oil	4 70
535 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 65
170 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 65
425 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 65
1,000 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 65
250 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 65
170 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 62½
250 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 60
250 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 65
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O. 30 days	4 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, 4 gravity	4 85

There was an attempt made this morning to raise the market. Considerable oil was taken at an advance of fully ten cents from yesterday's prices. The market all along the creek sympathized with the movement and was stronger, but all the demand at the advanced prices was promptly met and the market at the close was very quiet.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 17.—Cattle market dull and easier; prices unchanged and unsettled. Receipts for the week 36 cars; last week 530; sales 952 head, averaging 1,299 lbs, at $4 @ $6.86 @ cwt.; 1,000 head on sale to-day. Sheep in shade firmer, but all the offerings taken; receipts the last twenty-four hours 16 cars; sales 3,223 head, averaging 75¾ lbs, at $4 @ $6.50 @ cwt., the extreme. Hogs steady and firm owing to light receipts, which were only eight cars, four of which went East in first hands.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—Cattle—Receipts for all grades; very best on sale quoted at 6¾@6¾c; first quality 6¼@6¼c; medium 5¾@6c; ordinary 5@5¾c; sales 2,200; sales 1,697. Sheep dull, except good fat, which are in fair demand; fair to good sheep 4@4½c; good to extra 4½@5c; receipts 5,562. Hogs in good demand, supply light; quoted at 6@6¾c; receipts 3,95.

Savage Fight with a Panther.

A correspondent at Blackford, W. Va., sends to the Baltimore *Sun* the following account of an adventure which, he says, befell a young man named Alfred Livingston, a resident of Baltimore, in that neighborhood, a few days ago: "On the 30th of July a young man by the name of Aaron Livingston, from Baltimore, accompanied by an old hunter named Loughry, took their rifles and started out to hunt bears, which infest the neighborhood. When about three miles from home they heard terrible screams, which were the cries of a panther, when about to attack. In another moment the beast pounced upon young Livingston from the branch of a tree, upper limb of a tree, and both fell to the ground. Loughry, when he saw them down, hit the panther with the butt end of his rifle on the head, which knocked him off. Livingston immediately rose, when the beast again attacked him, and before coming to his assistance received a blow, which felled him to the earth, and he remained insensible for the remainder of the night. Then there was a terrible conflict between Livingston and the wild beast. They closed in together, each seeking the death of the other, Livingston plying him with a bowie-knife, and he trying to tear up his courageous antagonist. Finally, in a tremendous effort, Livingston succeeded in disengaging himself from the clutches of the wild beast, and immediately snatched up his gun and shot the panther through the heart. The panther made a spring at Livingston, and when in mid-air fell dead to the earth. Livingston received but few scratches and contusions. The panther measured nine feet and four inches from the nose to the end of the tail, and was as large a specimen as has been seen in the country for many years."

An Enormous Turntable.

There is being constructed at Paterson, N. J., for the Harlem Railroad, an immense transfer table, to be located near the new passenger depot in New York city. By this machine a whole train of cars can be lifted out of the way, or a new train made up in a few minutes, with little trouble and no risk of running off the track. It is a large platform made of wrought iron, riveted and bolted together, being seventy or seventy-five feet long, and wide enough to hold two cars. It will move on wheels, and have a steam engine of ten to fifteen horse power attached, by which it can be shifted at will. A track will be laid on each side, corresponding to the railroad track in the depot, and the cars being run into the great platform, as it might be called, the whole train can be moved sideways and shift the car to whatever track may be desired. The transfer table is built entirely according to a draft, every rivet and bolt hole and piece of iron being carefully described and numbered, so that the parts may be separated or put together without the aid of a machinist.

A letter from Berlin says: "What a quantity of beer the Germans will drink! One of the students of the University tells me that a professor, who is a Sunday-school teacher, and ought to be a man of truth, tells of seeing thirty-five glasses drank by one parson in an evening, and the glasses were large, and yet I have not seen an intoxicated person in Germany. Ordinary glasses hold a pint, White quarts and two quarts are quite common. How such habits and intellect can come together is one of the enigmas of German character."

STATE NEWS.

A large swarm of bees occupy the steeple of the German Lutheran Church in Lancaster.

A Baptist Church is to be built in Sharpsville, Mercer county.

There is a young lady at Tobyhanna, aged nine years, who weighs 113 pounds.

Gen. Meade paid a visit to Brookville last week, to see his son, engaged in that vicinity with a party of surveyors.

J. W. Wood has sold the Easton *Free Press* establishment to Messrs. Dawes & Green, for $12,000.

A horse fair will be held at Loretto on Wednesday and Thursday.

Charles Schneller, for twenty years a letter carrier at Bethlehem, has resigned. He evidently believes in the principle of rotation in office.

Altoona is to be supplied with pure water brought from "Kittanning Point," in iron pipes, at a cost of $150,000.

Pheasants can be shot from the 1st of August to the 20th of December; squirrels and rabbits from the 1st of August to the 1st of January.

Isaac N. Carpenter, a prominent citizen of Easton, is dead.

The new rolling mill at Kittanning went into operation on Tuesday. According to the *Free Press* this is one of the best mills in that part of the State.

A little daughter of John Simpson, of Farmington township, Clarion county, five years old, fell off a fence on Thursday last, receiving injuries from which she died a short time afterwards.

Three new beds of iron ore have recently been discovered in the vicinity of Foglesville, Lehigh county, which are said to be better than any yet found in that section.

North Philadelphia will soon have another sprightly weekly.

Rev. James Montgomery, for twenty-five years pastor of the Clarion Presbyterian Church, died last Thursday.

The shade and fruit trees in Reading are being ruined by the sac-worm.

The surviving members of the Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eleventh, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold their second annual reunion at Meadville, on the 13th of September. These regiments were exclusively from Northwestern Pennsylvania, being composed entirely of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren county men.

The latest excitement in Pike county is the reported discovery of silver at the stone quarry of Franklin Hess, near Lackawaxen.

Mrs. McConnell, of Slippery rock township, Butler county, jumped into a well and was drowned. She had a fit of insanity at the time.

It is a pity to spoil so good a story; but the Warren county papers deny the statement that Mrs. Betsy Hudson, of that county, aged sixty-five, gave birth to a healthy child. Perhaps it is in some other county that Mrs. H. resides.

Bishop Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania, has been ordered by his physician to abstain from all official duty for the present, on account of ill health.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says that there has been great activity among coal land investors in that section for a month past, as a result of which a great amount of the most valuable mineral land both southeast and southwest of Mercer has been secured for future speculation.

Hon. Benjamin Champneys, an eminent attorney and distinguished politician of Lancaster city, is dead. He was a member of the State Senate for two terms. Attorney General under Shunk, and President Judge of the Lancaster judicial district.

Copperhead snakes are now dignified with the title of "snakes of the new departure species," though on the same old basis.

A sheet of paper with the following note, written in a plain hand, was taken from under the roof of the West-ward bell school house, in Mount Joy, Lancaster county, when it was struck by lightning several weeks ago:

Richland and }
Mt. Joy Academy, } Mt. Joy, May 28, 1825.

Okey Hendrickson Schoolman this Bilding was erected in 1825 Okey Hendrickson david Martain Daniel Maurer Jacon Stoler and Henry Barnart ware trustees and Daniel Livermire ware treasuer But the muney for the bilding was Cheafey Raised by Okey Hendrickson.

The wife of Mr. Zachariah Otto, residing in Butler county, a few miles east of Rochester, has presented her husband with twelve children at six births. The first birth brought one, the second three, and at each subsequent birth he was made happy with two.

Bishop Simpson, although yet in delicate health, intends to be present at the session of the Erie Conference, commencing August 30th.

Rev. William Mendsen, the oldest Lutheran minister in the State of Pennsylvania, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Daniel Kleckner, Esq., of Kleckneville, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at the age of ninety-one years, seven months and some days. He was ordained in 1805, and preached uninterruptedly for a period of more than half a century, and only a few years ago abandoned the pulpit.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express* writes from Landisville that in the fall of 1855, Mr. David Nissly, of Chiques, who was plowing in a field of Mr. Jacob Wenger, in that neighborhood, found in the act of replacing his watch in his pocket, it slipped and fell into a furrow and was plowed over. Diligent search was made, but it could not be found. The ground, and the circumstance was forgotten until a few days ago, when Mr. Sherer, in harrowing the same field, turned up the missing watch. It of course had run down, but otherwise was as bright and in as good condition as when lost sixteen years ago.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says a gift of three hundred thousand dollars has been made to the projected Presbyterian hospital at West Philadelphia, by a gentleman well known in financial circles, who is not desirous that his generosity should be made public. Truly this is a magnificent gift, and the modesty of the donor in concealing his name from the public is as much to be admired as his generosity.

On Saturday, 5th instant, Mr. John Burgoon shot an old female bear in Bell township, Clearfield county. The bear measured seven feet in length, and was minus one paw, which was probably lost in a trap. She had two young cubs with her when first seen, but they escaped.

The Masonic fraternity of Manch Chunck have subscribed $5,000 towards the erection of the proposed Home for the Indigent and Homeless Masons. The fund is to be $250,000.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: There is a good deal of sneering at the idea of disappointment in love killing anybody, but such an occurrence happened in our immediate vicinity about a week ago. A young lady was engaged to a young man who, giving ear to slander, abruptly broke off the engagement, and married another. From that time, though she had previously been a strong, healthy girl, she declined rapidly, and on Saturday last she was buried —a victim of crushed hopes.

The Pottstown (Montgomery) *Ledger* relates a singular case of the death of a boy twelve years of age, named Charles Hartranft, a son of Wm. Hartranft, of Pine Iron Works. The boy had been going with out his shoes for some time, and when he put them on again, on the 5th of July, he said they pinched him, and then complained of a severe pain in one of his great toes. On examination nothing except a small blister could be seen to cause the pain, but it was thought best to poultice it, which was done for days, when it broke open in three places. This, however, did not bring relief; in fact his suffering increased, and his foot and leg commenced swelling, extending finally to the body. Three physicians were called in, but nothing could be done to check the disease, or save the lad's life. He lingered in great agony until Tuesday, when death intervened.

Information is wanted of Henry Lau, eighteen years of age, who left his house in Upper Allen township, Cumberland county, on the 26th of July, and is supposed to be in Louisville, Ky., where his parents have not since been heard from. Address his father, Jesse Lau, Shepherdstown, Cumberland county.

Mrs. Harriet Adamson, of Morgan township, Greene county, died very suddenly on the 5th inst.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

A Husband Rendered Desperate.

An outraged husband at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage and the political and social equality of women prevail, and nothing thereto are recognized, denounces the female jury business through the Cheyenne *Leader*, and in justification offers a pertinent scrap from his domestic history. His wife was summoned and empanneled as a juror in an important case. When night came, the case not being concluded, the husband applied to the court to have his wife sent home, as there were several small children requiring her attention—the smallest, in fact, being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The Judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send some infant to the mother. This was also refused, on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in a jury room, and that no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law.

The desperate husband then attempted to induce the court to send all the jurors to his house for the night; but this effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided his wife at the hotel, and that if he wished to speak to her for a moment he would have to take the place of the cook. The husband went home. How he got through the night is not told; but when, the next day, he found that the trial was likely to last a week, he straightway proceeded to employ the best female housekeeper and cook in the country. At last accounts his wife was still on the jury.

Big crop stories are now becoming numerous. The Mt. Vernon *Banner* has the following: John P. Gotshall, of this township has shown us specimens of wheat he raised this summer, of the Blue Stem, Mediterranean, and Early Boden varieties, the latter having been harvested on the 19th of June. He has raised 1,500 bushels of wheat this year on fifty acres of ground, which is over twenty-six bushels to the acre.

Glenwood Grove Camp Meeting.

The non-Episcopal Methodists began their meeting in the beautiful grove near Hazelwood last evening. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Westfall, of First Church, Birmingham, from the words, "God is therefore come boldly to the Throne of Grace." The sermon was listened to with much attention by those present, and the services were profitable throughout the evening.

The grove is located in such close proximity to the city, that the people are not camping on the ground, as the railroad facilities are such as to permit them to board at home and yet attend most of the services.

The large platform erected for cotillion parties, which is a seventy-two feet octagon, has been neatly seated so as to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 persons, and is covered with muslin to exclude the rays of the sun that may penetrate the foliage encircling it. The platform will be used principally for prayer meeting purposes.

One of the large beer booths has been converted into a preacher's tent for the accommodation of the clergy who desire to camp on the ground.

Other tents are in course of erection, and the prospect is favorable for a large and profitable meeting.

Mr. Williamson has a large tent capable of holding from two to three hundred persons, and has in course of erection sleeping apartments for one hundred.

The ministers of the denomination are already well represented in camp. Among the number on the ground we recognize Dr. Collier, I. W. McKeever, W. S. Sheehan, J. D. Herr, R. H. Sutton and W. H. Phinney.

The Connellsville Railroad Company have made all necessary arrangements for the conveyance of persons to and from the grounds.

The services to-day will be as follows: Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. Phipps at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. D. Herr; at 7½ P. M., by W. Collier, D.D.

The Mertz Estate.

A partial account of D. Sands and C. F. Swartz, the administrators of the estate of the late Ph. R. Mertz was filed in the Register's office yesterday, showing a balance in their hands of $16,429 69 to be distributed among the creditors. The total of the account are as follows:

Total amount realized from sale of property, securities, &c	$18,495 69
Amount expended for clerk hire, &c	1,266 94
Balance on hand	$16,429 69

A SHERIFF'S notice of sale, posted on the wall of the Catholic church, will attract considerable attention. The cause of the notice was that the books of the Catholic Public Library had been seized to satisfy a judgment obtained in a suit entered by a number of parties for use of John S. Lambie vs. the Catholic Library Association. The judgment amounted to six hundred dollars, which consisted in bonds held by the parties entering suit, which were made payable to N. J. Bigley. The reading room will still be kept open, and it is hoped that the claim will be adjusted before the time fixed for the sale.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, August 17, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.97	..	68	..	S.	7	24	0	..
Cairo	30.03	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	A
Chicago, Ill	30.08	..	74	..	S. W.	3	09	0	C
Cleveland, O	30.04	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	C
Davenport, Iowa	30.12	..	70	..	N. W.	6	18	0	..
Detroit, Mich	30.07	..	71	..	N. W.	4	13	0	C
Memphis, Tenn	30.01	..	84	..	S. W.	3	06	0	..
Nashville, Tenn	30.05	..	79	..	N. W.	3	09	0	..
New Orleans, La	29.89	..	78	..	N. W.	3	02	0	..
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.15	..	75	..	N. W.	3	02	0	..
St. Louis, Mo	30.05	..	75	..	S. W.	3	06	0	..
St. Paul, Minn	30.02	..	66	..	S. W.	3	06	0	..

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The observations recorded over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

[Advertisement.]

The Dispatch and Dr. Gross.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Dispatch* of yesterday publishes editorially what the general public might regard as an *impartial* survey of the field of city politics, and coolly says in speaking of one of the candidates for Mayor, Dr. Gross, that "He has evidently a clear lead of his opponents, and unless some new combinations are entered into before the primary election, or there be fraud at the polls, we cannot see how his nomination can be defeated."

This sort of holstering is well understood in political circles, and can only do harm among those who are not up to the "inside" of political tactics. Of course it would never do for the *Dispatch* to *openly* espouse the doctor's cause, when it can better-accomplish the same result indirectly, by proclaiming him to be the "winning nag" in the race. In this way the malignant opposition of those newspapers which have lost the city printing and other fat jobs to those candidates who were instrumental in effecting the retrenchment and reform must be easily understood, as well as the cause of the "shouting" for candidates who are, as they say, "gentlemen of ample fortune." The frozen truth is that *all* the candidates are equally ambitious of success, but no decident judgment can now be ventured upon as to who will succeed at the polls. The public will not vote for candidates upon the theory of their being gentlemen of elegant leisure and blessed with "dignity, broad acres and fat bonds," a higher standard will probably be demanded. Is he capable? Is he honest? In other words, does he represent the republican idea rather than nobility and wealth? The *people* will decide this question, I think, differently from the wishes of the *Dispatch* at the Republican primary on September 2.

SMOKY CITY.

PEACH FESTIVAL.—A peach festival for the benefit of the Welsh Congregational Church on Ross street commenced last evening at Lafayette Hall, on Wood street. The ladies having the affair in charge spread a tempting array of fruit and delicacies of all kinds, and by their smiles drew a crowd almost without number. The object to which the funds accruing from the festival are to be applied is a most worthy one, and we hope that a generous response will make a pleasanter place to spend the evening could be found. The price of admission is fifteen cents, and the exercises in the hall are regulated by the benevolence of the visitor. The festival will continue this and to-morrow evenings.

BETWEEN six and seven o'clock last evening a little girl, daughter of Mr. Lee, residing on Third street, fell from a chair while sitting at the supper table and fractured her arm.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MARY ECKERT, an insane woman, residing on High street, Seventh Ward, has for some time past amused herself be throwing boiling water, stones, etc., upon pedestrians while passing her house. She was arrested yesterday and will likely be sent to the Poor Farm to-day.

MRS. SARAH MCKEEVER made an information on yesterday before Acting Mayor Irwin against High O'Neil for keeping a disorderly house. The parties reside at Wood's Run, and the prosecutrix alleges that the accused has been disturbing her severe injuries. The usual papers were made out.

CHARLES DAVIS, a colored lad about seventeen years of age, was fined $5 on Monday before the coroner of a confectionery on Ohio, near Chestnut street, when the proprietor, who had been absent a few minutes, returned, found that the object of the boy was to rob the money drawer, he had him arrested. The boy had only fifty dollars and ninety cents in his possession, which the proprietor of the store says was stolen. He will have a hearing to-day.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Adjourned Meeting Last Evening—Election of a Physician to the Board—Miscellaneous Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Barker was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Arndt, from the special committee appointed to get an opinion from the city solicitor relative to the eligibility of Mr. Williams as an Health Officer to the Board, he not being a citizen of the city, reported that the City Solicitor gave it as his opinion that an Health Officer need not necessarily be a resident of the city. Mr. Hoenig, President of the Board, also gave an opinion to the same effect. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Hoenig, Health Officer elect, being present, was now introduced by Mr. Jones to the Board.

Mr. Arndt, from the committee on Milk, Meat and Provisions, made a partial report, which was received and the committee continued.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Sutton, containing a number of suggestions as to how the spread of contagious diseases could be prevented. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Barker submitted a number of rules of order governing the Board, which were adopted.

Mr. Arndt moved that a proclamation, giving the names of the members of the Health Board to attend to free vaccination, and also the hours they may be found in their respective offices in the city, and that notices to the same effect be published in the several papers.

Mr. Hardtmeyer moved as an amendment that the proclamation be published in both the English and German languages. Carried.

Mr. Arndt moved that Messrs. Hanna and Jones be a committee to locate an office for the Health Officer. Carried.

Mr. Hanna moved that the office of the Health Officer be located in the room of the Water Committee in the City Building, until a permanent location is obtained. Carried.

Mr. Jones moved that the Board adopt the same stumping place as that now used by the city. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Jones, five thousand printed blanks for the removal of nuisances, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Health officer.

Dr. Hardtmeyer moved that Councils be requested to pass an ordinance authorizing the Board of Health to create the office of Health Officer. Carried.

The Board now proceeded to the election of a physician of the Board of Health. On the first ballot D. campbell were nominated. On the first ballot D. campbell received three votes, Address Luther, Jesse Lau, Shepherdstown, Cumberland county.

The Board then adjourned.

The New Station.

The preparations for commencing the work on the new passenger station of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, on Federal street, near the crossing rapids. The temporary ticket office and waiting room, to be located in the building immediately adjoining the railroad, are rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy in a short time. An extensive building, on the rear of the building, is also being constructed. As soon as these arrangements are completed, the contractor for the work of demolishing the structure commenced. A new station for the Fort Wayne road, Federal street, and the residents of Allegheny, and especially the merchants doing business in the immediate vicinity, will be well pleased with the prospect. The railroad company has purchased the strip of property running from the present station—the smallest, in fact, being in a starving condition, owing to the fact that it had not been habituated to the use of the bottle. But the husband's request was denied. The Judge said the jury could not be separated. The husband then requested permission to send some infant to the mother. This was also refused, on the ground that the law does not permit a thirteenth person in a jury room, and that no statute to show that an infant in arms is not a "person" within the intent and meaning of the law.

The deserted husband then attempted to induce the court to send all the jurors to his house for the night; but this effort was a failure, and the husband was informed that quarters had been provided his wife at the hotel, and that if he wished to speak to her for a moment he would have to take the place of the cook. The husband went home. How he got through the night is not told; but when, the next day, he found that the trial was likely to last a week, he straightway proceeded to employ the best female housekeeper and cook in the country. At last accounts his wife was still on the jury.

Big crop stories are now becoming numerous. The Mt. Vernon *Banner* has the following: John P. Gotshall, of this township has shown us specimens of wheat he raised this summer, of the Blue Stem, Mediterranean, and Early Boden varieties, the latter having been harvested on the 19th of June. He has raised 1,500 bushels of wheat this year on fifty acres of ground, which is over twenty-six bushels to the acre.

Glenwood Grove Camp Meeting.

The non-Episcopal Methodists began their meeting in the beautiful grove near Hazelwood last evening. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. G. W. Westfall, of First Church, Birmingham, from the words, "God is therefore come boldly to the Throne of Grace." The sermon was listened to with much attention by those present, and the services were profitable throughout the evening.

The grove is located in such close proximity to the city, that the people are not camping on the ground, as the railroad facilities are such as to permit them to board at home and yet attend most of the services.

The large platform erected for cotillion parties, which is a seventy-two feet octagon, has been neatly seated so as to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 persons, and is covered with muslin to exclude the rays of the sun that may penetrate the foliage encircling it. The platform will be used principally for prayer meeting purposes.

One of the large beer booths has been converted into a preacher's tent for the accommodation of the clergy who desire to camp on the ground.

Other tents are in course of erection, and the prospect is favorable for a large and profitable meeting.

Mr. Williamson has a large tent capable of holding from two to three hundred persons, and has in course of erection sleeping apartments for one hundred.

The ministers of the denomination are already well represented in camp. Among the number on the ground we recognize Dr. Collier, I. W. McKeever, W. S. Sheehan, J. D. Herr, R. H. Sutton and W. H. Phinney.

The Connellsville Railroad Company have made all necessary arrangements for the conveyance of persons to and from the grounds.

The services to-day will be as follows: Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. H. Phipps at 3 P. M., by Rev. J. D. Herr; at 7½ P. M., by W. Collier, D.D.

The Mertz Estate.

A partial account of D. Sands and C. F. Swartz, the administrators of the estate of the late Ph. R. Mertz was filed in the Register's office yesterday, showing a balance in their hands of $16,429 69 to be distributed among the creditors. The total of the account are as follows:

Total amount realized from sale of property, securities, &c	$18,495 69
Amount expended for clerk hire, &c	1,266 94
Balance on hand	$16,429 69

A SHERIFF'S notice of sale, posted on the wall of the Catholic church, will attract considerable attention. The cause of the notice was that the books of the Catholic Public Library had been seized to satisfy a judgment obtained in a suit entered by a number of parties for use of John S. Lambie vs. the Catholic Library Association. The judgment amounted to six hundred dollars, which consisted in bonds held by the parties entering suit, which were made payable to N. J. Bigley. The reading room will still be kept open, and it is hoped that the claim will be adjusted before the time fixed for the sale.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

SOUTH SIDE.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at Buchanan Postoffice Birmingham, August 17, 1871:

Alberson, Sidney R.; Alberson, John.
Bussard, Jacob; Bovio, Angelo; Burrell, M. H.; Barnes, John; Brown, Sadie; Boren, Annie J.; Bancroft, Wm.
Cousse, Adam; Cote, Haddassah; Conway, Josephine; Cutter, Annie; Cunningham, John; Clark, Patrick; Cooper, John; Cooper, Thomas.
Davis, W. M.; Davies, John; Dunwell, Hiram.
Engle, Maggie; Ersman, Fred.
Fogel, Rachel; Funderburk, Selina; Fite & Co., J. M.
Grine, Henry D.; Griner, Matilda.
Harrison, Sallie; Husser, Francis.
Jones, George; Jones, Anna.
Kestorer, Mrs. Hester; Keefer, Sadie E.; Kelly, James.
Lindsay, James; Ludwig, Alfred; Lynch, Patrick; Lawton, Joseph.
Metz, Charles; Merrick & Co.; Morton, William; McElhaun, Peter; McCabe, Rose; McKee, William; McKee, Malissa.
Potts, Albin; Price, Mrs Jane.
Purdy, John; Rooney, John; Reidy, John; Ragan, John; Rankin, Mrs. E. P.
Shephard, Henry; Shephard, Robert; Shank, Francis H.; Simpson, Alex.; Schwahn, Jacob.
Vogrel, Barney.
Williams, Casper.

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday along some of our principal streets by the appearance of a *new large fire and burglar proof safe*, manufactured by Hall's Safe and Lock Company, of Cincinnati, O., and destigned for use by the Mechanics Savings Bank on Smithfield street.

The safe was made *expressly to order* and is a duplicate of the safe purchased from the same company by and in use in the Fourth National Bank, it being the first one brought to this market having the gold medal Premium Bank on the door.

We learn the Iron City National Bank has lately ordered from the same firm a burglar proof safe and vault door worth eight thousand dollars, and that many other bankers in this city and vicinity are doing the same, believing that Hall's safes, besides being burglar proof, with the other improvements, make a safe that no burglar will even think of trying to open, for burglars are sharp enough to know when they are using the best safes.

The increasing demand for these safes from the East as well as the West and South has induced Mr. Hall to make extensive additions to his factory at Hall to make extensive additions to his factory at Cincinnati, O., and Louisville, Ky., where he employs at present a force of four hundred men, and besides that he gives employment to many of our own artisans in the manufacture of the *celebrated* and superior grade of steel, *solely expressly for that firm*, and which cannot be procured in any other market.

This company has been engaged in the manufacture of safes and bank locks more than a quarter of a century, and the superiority of their safes at that early day is proved by the fact that only a single failure has occured either in fire or burglar proof work.

Their late improvements in bank safes, such as *doubling the corners and doors*, to prevent wedging, and many other improvements patented by Mr. Hall, added to those in common use, make the Hall safe very desirable for every use, and the Hall safe very desirable for every use, and the Hall safe very desirable for every use, and